

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Reported capture of a portion of Col. May's command, by a body of Mexicans. Mexican force in the field now estimated at 50,000 men—apprehended attack on Saltillo.

The brig Georgiana, Capt. Crismon, arrived yesterday morning, having left Tampico on the 14th inst. The verbal news she brought was alarming, it being to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Worth with 35,000 men, and that a general action was immediately expected.

Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th inst direct from Victoria. He entered that town with Gen. Quitman on the evening of the 9th inst., and on the 7th as we said in an extra sent off yesterday. Gen. Quitman drove the enemy before him for the last thirty or forty miles before getting to Victoria.

Col. Kinney parted from Gen. Taylor at Matamoros and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria. From thence he made his way, almost alone, to Tampico, taking Sota la Marina in his route, accomplishing a distance of nearly 250 miles in three days, and narrowly escaping from the advanced parties of the Mexicans on several occasions.

We have no reason to suppose the Gen. Butler and Worth have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday morning. We believe them, together with Gen. Wool, to have been still there or in the vicinity as late as the 1st inst. with at least 6000 troops.

I believe I have not growled about the mail for 24 hours, the fact is that we are becoming resigned to our late.

We have received letters from Tampico to the 12th inst., one day later than the above, but they contain no later intelligence of importance.

From a correspondent at Tampico we learn that on the 1st of January Gen. Taylor sent forward Col. May, of the Dragoons, to examine the mountain pass between Monte Morales and Labadores.

At the present time, there can be no doubt, Gen. Taylor, Twigg, Patterson, and Pillow, are at Victoria, and with a large force. Had Gen. Taylor with him five hundred Texan Rangers with him, their services, with the enemy's cavalry hanging about him in almost every direction, would be invaluable.

TAMPICO, Jan. 10 1847.

Gentlemen.—An expedition, consisting of five companies of the regulars and five of the Alabama regiment, is ordered to report for a march of 3 P. M., to-day it has been in preparation for several days and is destined for a descent upon Tusan.

You know Judd—Lieut. Judd; he has just returned from a scout to Altamira, where he went with fifteen men for the purpose of obtaining a number of mules that were needed for transportation of the stores of the Tusan expedition.

Gentlemen—Orders and counterorders, Col. Kinney, of Corpus Christi, arrived this morning with dispatches from Gen. Taylor.

The capture of Tampico, according to Col. K. has created the greatest excitement throughout the country. Gen. Butler, with Gen. Worth and 8000 men—considered the flower of the army were at Saltillo.

I have given you Col. Kinney's ideas of the state of war and force of the enemy; your readers know the man and I have the information from him direct, 50,000 men look like a large number, but it is not asserted that they are all regular troops.

We have received letters from Tampico to the 12th inst., one day later than the above, but they contain no later intelligence of importance.

Important from Mexico.—The New York Sun, of the 23d, has received the latest dates from Mexico by the way of Havana.—They confirm the statement that the Mexican Congress had rejected all the manoeuvres of our government for peace.

Death of Judge Davis.—To the names of Pickering and Story, in the list of the dead and immortal, may now be added that of John Davis, L. L. D., who departed life very suddenly this morning at his residence in Milton Place.

New.—A reverend gentleman reading to his congregation the passage of scripture, "I am that I am," after pronouncing "I am," in a fit of absence of mind, turned over, and went on, "an ass a coal the foal of an ass"—when discovering his mistake, he rather hastily turned back, and exclaimed, "that I am."

From Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury

WASHINGTON, Jan 19, 1847. Mr. Sevier, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill (similar to that of last session) appropriating \$2,000,000 to enable the President to bring the war to a conclusion.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Army Bill, with an amendment providing for a grant of 760 acres of land to all who shall volunteer for 12 months, or during the war, and who shall serve 12 months, unless killed or disabled in service, and also rendering the lands inalienable previous to the issuing of the patent, and postponing the issue of the patent until seven years after the land is located.

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Badger made some remarks in explanation of their views, both being members of the Committee on Military Affairs, the former not being in favor of granting the lands to the Officers, and the latter in favor of it.

Mr. Benton said he was not in favor of the amendment now proposed, and he doubted very much whether he should be able to bring himself to vote for any such provision for granting bounty lands.

Mr. Webster coincided with Mr. Butler that these bounty lands should not be given to the Officers. He also opposed the provision against the alienation of these lands.

Mr. Benton said that if the motion of the Senator from Georgia, providing that provision would become a part of the bill by the act of the Senate, and could not be again dissented from. The proper mode, he thought, would be to send it back to the committee, and he now made that motion.

Mr. Benton. The Senator from South Carolina makes it a question of revolt—a question of revolt, sir, of disobedience to the Senate; of rebellion, for which the committee is to be reprimanded by the Senate.

Mr. Benton is acting out in the Senate a very extraordinary conceit. He has assumed the bearing of a master, whose word is law, and to contradict whom, is a sort of domestic treason.

Mr. Calhoun. I am not apt to be excited to be puerile. There is no accusation of revolt; there is no accusation of revolt. The majority of the committee themselves sustained him in the view he took.

Mr. Calhoun said that, as the Senator had himself agreed to do the thing which he desired should be done, though by a more circuitous mode, he should vote for his proposition.

It is similar in its object and provisions to the bill yesterday reported in the Senate. I presume that the Senate will first act upon the bill.

The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill to day and took up the Navy Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, which gave Mr. Culver, of N. Y., the abolitionist, an opportunity to make a speech full of every thing relating to the subject.

The great labor of the Senate, for some days, has been to frame a system of land bounties for the soldiers, both regular and volunteer. After a long debate to day, Mr. Corwin's project was adopted.

The Texan Legislature will, it is supposed, soon make some proposition to Congress on this subject.

It was mentioned this morning, that one of the members of the Committee of Military Affairs of the Senate had stated, as the result of the conference between the Military Committees of both Houses and the Secretary of War, that very strong measures would be immediately proposed in reference to the prosecution of the Mexican war.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

It is similar in its object and provisions to the bill yesterday reported in the Senate. I presume that the Senate will first act upon the bill. The anti-slavery proviso, if opposed, will not succeed in that body.

The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill to day and took up the Navy Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, which gave Mr. Culver, of N. Y., the abolitionist, an opportunity to make a speech full of every thing relating to the subject.

The great labor of the Senate, for some days, has been to frame a system of land bounties for the soldiers, both regular and volunteer. After a long debate to day, Mr. Corwin's project was adopted.

The Texan Legislature will, it is supposed, soon make some proposition to Congress on this subject.

It was mentioned this morning, that one of the members of the Committee of Military Affairs of the Senate had stated, as the result of the conference between the Military Committees of both Houses and the Secretary of War, that very strong measures would be immediately proposed in reference to the prosecution of the Mexican war.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate.

order that the movements should be harmonious. He proposed that a commission should attend the army to tender negotiation. He was for no lingering war, no "masterly inactivity."

The Treasury note and Loan bill was taken up by the casting vote of the Vice President, against the views of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Niles, and Mr. Evans, who protested against the consideration of so important a measure, without having time to examine it.

The bill being taken up, very earnest and able speeches were made against it, as a financial bill, by Mr. Evans, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Niles and others, who declared that it was utterly inadequate to the financial wants of the Treasury for the war.

The Texas Capt. Walker, a very popular and worthy man by the way, succeeds well in recruiting here. He will leave with his new recruits of mounted riflemen on the first of February, to join his regiment.

It is said that the Military Committee has been placed in possession of evidence from the War Department to show that the complaints of Gen. Taylor are without foundation.

The Treasury Note and Loan Bill was after some debate, amended in one important particular, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendment is a proviso, added to the fourth section, that the notes shall not be hypothecated or pledged, or exchange, for a less sum than the amount of the principal, and the interest due on them.

Mr. Cass made some remarks, in the course of the debate, that were of interest. He referred to the propositions made and talked of for arresting the war at a certain point—taking a line of demarcation, and blockading the coast.

The objection to this plan is that all along the line established by us, and in every town that we hold, there will be a perpetual conflict between the Mexicans and the Americans, and that murder and rapine will prevail in spite of all the exertions of our authorities.

The greatest agitation and uncertainty exist in regard to the management of the war and the state of the finances. The conference between the Military Committee and the Secretary may lead to some proper conclusions and acts in regard to the war; but there appears to be no cure for the entire depletion and exhaustion of the Treasury which it has created, and is likely to create.

Mr. Benton obtained leave to make an expose upon the subject of the course of the President in regard to the Lieut. Generalship. Mr. Benton's remarks were written, and you will find them in the papers.

Mr. Benton's purpose was to vindicate the President and himself. You will see that the President, last September, offered him the Mission to France, which he declined.

The Land Bounty Bill was considered in Committee, adding three dollars a month to the pay of the volunteers and regular soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., a substitute for the land bounty was agreed to giving each non-commissioned officer and private government stock to the amount of one hundred dollars, at the close of war, redeemable in ten years, with six per cent interest.

The following particulars we find in a letter to the St. Louis Republican.

Great Indian Massacre.—Butchery of Women and Children.—A letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, dated on the 17th of December, to his correspondent in St. Louis, states that, on the previous day, a band of the Omahas were met by a band of the Sioux, in the neighborhood of the Bluffs, that a battle ensued between them; and that the Sioux killed sixty of the Omahas before the conflict terminated.